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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/681,251	10/09/2003	Juha Lehtonen	2835-0143P	7510
2252	7590	10/20/2008	EXAMINER	
BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH			NGUYEN, TAM M	
PO BOX 747			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747			1797	
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

mailroom@bskb.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/681,251	Applicant(s) LEHTONEN ET AL.
	Examiner TAM M. NGUYEN	Art Unit 1797

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 June 2008.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,3-7,9,11 and 12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1,3-7, 9 and 11-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/146/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1, 3-7, 9, 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stine et al. (US 5,847,252) in view of Lyman et al. (US 2,135,823).

The Stine reference discloses a process for producing a motor fuel component that comprises paraffins. The process comprises hydrotreating an olefinic stream obtained from a process in which butenes are dimerized. This olefinic stream contains C₈ through C₁₂ hydrocarbons. The hydrotreating is performed by passing the olefinic stream through a series of two reactors. Each hydrotreating reactor contains a catalyst such as a noble metal on an alumina support. The preferred reactors contain a fixed bed of catalyst. As shown in the figure, the reactants flow downward through the catalyst beds. It is clear that these reactors are trickle bed reactors. The effluent from the hydrotreating reactors heats the oligomerization zone feed. Conditions in the hydrotreating reactors include temperatures ranging from 2000 to 600°F (930 to 316°C) and pressures ranging from 100 to 1000 psi (6.9 to 69 bar). Hydrogen to hydrocarbon ratios range from 0.1 to 2. See column 2, lines 52-67; column 3, lines 1-7; column 4, lines 58-67; column 5, lines 1-27, column 11, lines 50-67, column 12, lines 1-5 and 58-67, column 13, lines 1-3, column 14, lines 20-54, and the figure.

The Stine reference does not specifically disclose that the feed is in liquid phase, does not disclose that the feed composition or that the feed contains sulfur compounds as claimed, does not disclose the amount of metal on the catalyst as claimed, and does not disclose the specific conditions for each reactor.

The Lyman reference discloses that the olefins to be oligomerized may contain sulfur and this sulfur may be removed in a hydrotreating step. See page 4, right column, lines 20-35; page 5, left column, lines 48-61; and page 5, right column, lines 37-48.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of Stine by utilizing a liquid feed for the

hydrogenation process because it would be expected that the results would be the same or similar when using a vapor feed or a liquid feed because the state of the feed before entering the reactor is not important, but the operation conditions of the hydrogenation.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of Stine by utilizing a sulfur-containing stream because, as shown by Lyman, such feeds can be used to produce the desired products of Stine. By using a sulfur-containing feed, the product would necessarily be desulfurized in the hydrotreating step of Stine.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of the Stine by using a feed containing the olefin types and amounts as in claim 1 because such a feed falls within the class of feeds disclosed by Stine and therefore would be expected to be effectively treated in the process of Stine.

It also would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of Stine by using catalyst metal amounts as in claims 5 and 6 because one would use the minimum amount of metal that is effective because noble metals are expensive.

It also would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used conditions as claimed in the process of Stine because such conditions are within the ranges disclosed by Stine.

The argument that the downflow alone does not make a gas phase reactor become a trickle bed reactor and it is absolutely clear that the reactor of Stine cannot possibly be trickle bed reactor as there is no liquid phase present is not persuasive because as shown in the figure of Stine, the reactants flow downward through the catalyst beds and the examiner has modified the process of Stine by using the claimed feed in liquid state, so the reactor of Stine would operate as trickle bed reactors as claimed.

The argument that Stine discloses a vapor phase feed, not a liquid feed is not persuasive because as discussed above the examiner modified the process of Stine by utilizing a liquid feed.

The argument that Sine fails to disclose the use of a feedstock comprising sulfur compounds and Lyman will result in a feed very low in sulfur being sent to the polymerization and subsequent hydrogenation, so Lyman does not teach or suggest the feeding of sulfuric components to the hydrogenation section is not persuasive. The examiner relied upon Lyman to teach an olefinic feed comprising sulfur compounds. One of skill in the art would motivate to use any feed including a feed that comprises olefins from C₈ through C₁₂ as taught by Lyman and it would be expected that such feed would effectively treat in the process of Sine. One cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

The argument that the Lyman process is operated at different pressures than the pressures as present in claim 1 is not persuasive. As discussed above, the examiner relied upon Lyman to teach an olefinic feed comprising sulfur compounds. The examiner does not utilize the operating pressure of Lyman. One cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where

the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

The argument that there is no motivation to combine the process of Stine with the process of Lyman and it is unexpected finding that a noble metal could be efficient under the relatively moderate conditions and the invention is not disclosed or made obvious by the prior art is not persuasive. As discussed above Lyman teaches an olefinic feed comprising sulfur contaminants which can be removed by hydrogenating. Stine teaches a hydrogenation process. The examiner maintains that one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of Stine by utilizing a sulfur-containing stream of Lyman because such feeds can be used to produce the desired products of Stine. By using a sulfur-containing feed, the product would necessarily be desulfurized in the hydrotreating step of Stine. Hence, the modified process of Lyman is essentially the same the claimed process.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to TAM M. NGUYEN whose telephone number is (571)272-1452. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Caldarola can be reached on (571) 272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Tam M. Nguyen
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1797

TN
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Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1797